



Vol. 6, No. 17 • 401 Sept. 13, 1959

labor day parade

New York's biggest parade ever took over Fifth Avenue Sept. 7 as the city's labor movement outdid itself to celebrate Labor Day. Some 115,000 organized men and women marched proudly and happily behind their union banners to show labor's might, and its demand for a decent share of the wealth of the nation. Outstanding for the number of marchers and the color and vitality of its units was the RDWSU contingent, 14,000 strong. For picture and news coverage of New York's mighty Labor Day parade, see Pages 3 through 6.

Aid to Steelworkers Number One On AFL-CIO Convention Agenda

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Organized labor will rally powerful backing for the striking Steelworkers at the AFL-CIO Convention opening Sept. 17 in San Francisco. An entire day, Friday, Sept. 18, has been set aside for an intensive discussion of steps to mobilize labor's strength to aid the Steelworkers, who are entering the ninth week of their walkout against the Big Steel companies.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has voted a \$1 million contribution to the Steelworkers, charging that the industry-forced steel shutdown is part of a "management conspiracy" aimed at crippling the entire labor movement.

At the same time, the IUD Executive Board bluntly warned President Eisenhower that any use of Taft-Hartley injunctions "to force free workers back to their jobs against their will" would transform the White House into "a tool of the employer and a strike-breaking agency."

Present at the IUD meeting in Washington, D. C., and a participant in the discussion on aid to the Steelworkers, was RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg.

Noting that the President has repeatedly refused to intervene in the strike to the extent of naming an impartial fact-finding agency, the IUD said it would be "morally wrong" if Eisenhower intervened later "to bail management out" by forcing USWA members back to their jobs for an 80-day "cooling-off" period.

Only a Starter

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a press conference following the board meeting, described the \$1 million contribution as the first step in a drive to mobilize the department's full resources behind the USWA.

He said IUD activity in this direction would be meshed into the program of total labor support to be hammered out by the AFL-CIO General Board Sept. 18 in San Francisco.

Picket Line Aid

Reuther called on the 7 million members of unions affiliated with the IUD to augment organizational and moral support of the USWA by "joining striking steel workers on the picket lines as a demonstration of solidarity."

The IUD unanimously adopted a resolution declaring:

"The steel workers are standing firm in industry's line of fire on behalf of all wage earners. There is no doubt in our minds that steel management's demands upon the USWA are part of an industry-wide 'get-tough-with-labor' drive. We stand with them 100 percent in their struggle and we recognize their fight as our own."



"Go ahead, Ike. Tell him it's inflationary!"

RWDSU Board to Meet in 'Frisco

The RWDSU Executive Board is heading West for a meeting in San Francisco. To be held concurrently with the opening of the AFL-CIO convention in that city, the RWDSU body's meeting will begin Wednesday, Sept. 16, the day before the convention opens. Additional Board sessions will be held on Thursday and Friday, with time out for attendance at the big labor convention.

Serving as delegates to the convention are the five RWDSU officers: Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley and Executive Vice-Presidents Arthur Osman and Alex Bail, as well as Vice-Presidents Samuel Lowenthal and David Livingston.

San Francisco will be the scene of

many labor meetings to be held before, during and after the big convention. Many AFL-CIO departments and industry groups, including the International Labor Press Association, will convene during September, as will the executive boards of a number of International unions.

The big task confronting the AFL-CIO and its affiliates is the formulation of a program to fight off what has been described as the heaviest attack against trade unionism in more than a generation. The steel strike and the threat posed by the just-passed "labor reform" bill will be high on the agenda of both the convention and the RWDSU Board meeting.

Summer Lull Slows Histadrut Fund Drive

NEW YORK CITY—Summer lull in union meetings and activity had its effect on the RWDSU-Histadrut Campaign during recent weeks, it was reported by Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, who is directing the union drive to raise \$100,000 for construction of a cultural center in Ramat Gan, Israel. During the past month, the amount collected increased by \$51 to a new total of \$32,488.60.

The new contributions were all turned in by New York locals. They included contributions of \$90 from Local 574; \$26 from Local 1721 (which had previously raised \$3,613.50); \$200 from Local 906, added to previous contributions of \$190; and \$195 from Local 1102, added to the local's previous total of \$970.

Paley reported that he has sent letters to all locals urging them to participate in the campaign and suggesting ways and means for them to do so. These letters to the locals are being supplemented by suggestions to the RWDSU's field staff, urging them to see to it that all locals meet their responsibilities in the drive.

A full-scale effort is expected to get under way when the RWDSU Executive Board meets in San Francisco, with the hope that the drive can reach its goal in the next few months.

Marsha Greenberg Is Wed

NEWARK, N. J.—Marsha Lee Greenberg, only daughter of RWDSU Pres. and Mrs. Max Greenberg, was married on Sunday, Aug. 30 to Irwin R. Rein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rein of Irvington, N. J. The ceremony was held at the Hotel Essex House here. A number of RWDSU leaders were among the guests at the reception.

The young couple honeymooned in Bermuda. For the next few years they will make their home in Ann Arbor, Mich., where the groom, who graduated with honors in June, will attend the University of Michigan Law School. Mrs. Rein, a senior at the university, will complete her baccalaureate studies and then embark on a teaching career in the Michigan school system.



Marsha Greenberg Rein

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Note on Change of Address

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132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N. Y.
Telephone: WI 7-9303

Max Greenberg President
Alvin E. Heaps Sec.-Treasurer
Jack Paley Exec. Secretary
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail,
Exec. Vice-Presidents

Max Steinbock Editor
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor
Stanley Glaubach Art Editor
Robert Dobbs, Hilbert Elson
Assistant Editors

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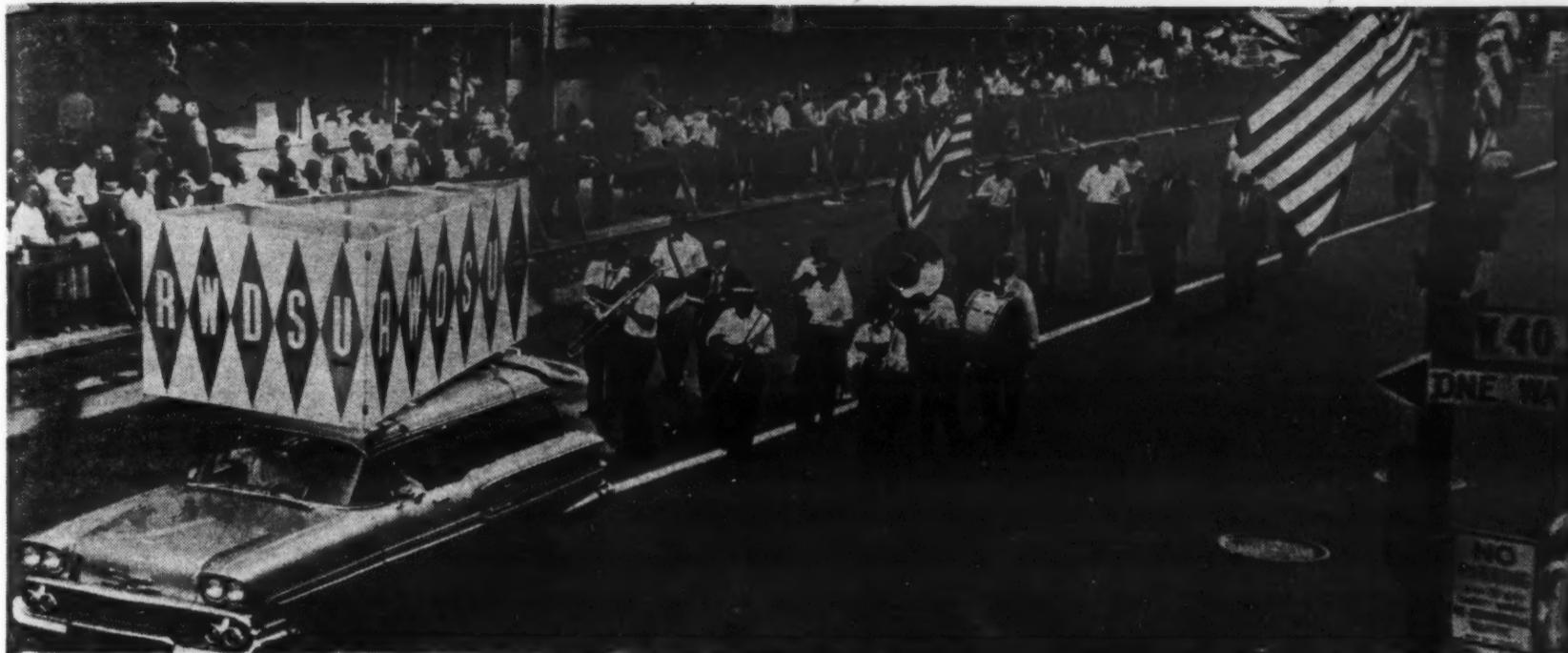
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rwdsu RECORD



Contingent of 14,000 RWDSU marchers in New York's Labor Day parade stepped off behind this float, carrying a sign which read: RWDSU: 160,000 Members United for Progress, Security, A Better Life." Behind band are International Union's officers.

115,000 MARCH ON LABOR DAY

NEW YORK CITY—The labor movement's first Labor Day parade here since 1939 was pronounced a stirring success. It provided the best kind of answer to enemies of labor who falsely charge that workers do not support their unions and are victimized by "union bosses." As thousands upon thousands of happy, cheering workers marched up Fifth Ave., behind their leaders, it was obvious that a movement which could bring its members to downtown New York for a parade on a warm, sunny holiday enjoys the support of its rank and file members.

An estimated 115,000 marchers moved up Fifth Avenue with scores of spectacular floats and brass bands for eight hours, proclaiming labor's message of the day: "A Strong Free Labor Movement Means a Strong, Free America."

Of the 115,000 marchers, fully 14,000 were members of the RWDSU. Of these some 10,000 were members of District 65. The other RWDSU marchers were from Local 1-S, 1199, 338, 50, 1268, 287, and 377.

Harry Van Arsdale, president of the City Central Labor Council which sponsored the parade, headed the procession as grand marshal, followed by contingents of some 500 locals of 45 national and international AFL-CIO unions. Later, he joined AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Mayor Robert Wagner in the reviewing stand on the steps of the Public Library at 42nd Street.

The Governor and the Mayor said it was "too bad" that Soviet Premier Khrushchev could not have seen the mighty demonstration of workers' freedom marked by the vast turnout. (Khrushchev is due to arrive in the United States Sept. 15.)

"I don't see how anyone could help but be impressed by this parade," Rockefeller added. "The spirit of freedom and respect for human dignity is written all over the faces of everyone marching." Wagner called the parade "a tribute to the advances that have been made in which unions played a major role and which brought the world's highest standard of living to this nation."

Showing its determination to keep this standard intact, the marchers' favorite theme of the day, as reflected in hundreds of placards, was that "The Labor Reform Bill is more Anti-Labor than Anti-Racketeer." This was aimed at the recent passage by Congress of the viciously anti-labor "reform" bill, which will impose tough restrictions on labor's future organizing campaigns, on picketing and boycotts.

Other placards expressed support of the steel workers, now in the ninth week of their national strike. A small band of strikers received a tremendous hand from the estimated 400,000 spectators who lined the two-mile parade route. Another vital message of the day appealed for the establishment of the \$1.25 minimum wage. The RWDSU units stressed this theme in its placards, calling for extension of the minimum wage law to cover millions of retail workers.

Among the more spectacular units in the march were those of the city's theatrical and allied unions. Participating in these were members of the casts of Broadway shows in costumes, including a number of showgirls. Bands played show music, and two elephants added a circus touch.

By all accounts, labor's first Labor Day parade in 20 years was the greatest one of its kind in the history of the city.

'Killer' Labor Bill Worsens Taft-Hartley Act

By HARRY CONN

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The "killer" labor bill, a few fangs removed by the House-Senate Conference Committee, has passed the Congress. President Eisenhower's signature will make it the law of the land where it will join Taft-Hartley in placing severe restrictions on trade unionism, particularly in its ability to organize the unorganized.

The Senate passed the measure by 95 to 2. Only Senators Wayne Morse (D. Ore.) and William E. Langer (R. N.D.) were counted against the measure.

The House vote was 352 to 52. Only one Republican was among the 52—Rep. Paul Fino of New York.

The final measure, which the AFL-CIO says "makes Taft-Hartley worse," eased several of the most punitive sections of the Landrum-Griffin Bill. Senate conferees listed 15 major improvements which they insisted upon in meeting with the House representatives. But the new law takes away from labor some of its long-standing rights through curbs on picketing and boycotts.

The Senate debated about eight hours before passing the measure. More than half of this time was taken up by Morse, who went over the measure

point by point. He is considered the Senate's foremost authority on labor law.

"A vote for the bill will be to liquidate some of the hard-earned legitimate rights of American free labor," he warned.

Morse had little quarrel with the first six titles of the bill which, he pointed out, deal exclusively with corruption. His wrath was reserved primarily for the Taft-Hartley changes.

He said that "when the history of this infamous drive against organized labor has been written, it will record the insecurity of many politicians who followed the clamor rather than tried to mold an intelligent public opinion and lead the public on the basis of the facts to support a just labor bill."

Morse declared that the "no-man's land" provision adopted in conference would in itself have been enough to turn him against the bill "even if all the rest of the provisions had been perfection, itself."

Even though the House-Senate conference expanded the National Labor Relations Board to handle increased workloads, those cases not taken by the NLRB revert to the states which are not required to follow Federal policy. Morse said this defeats the concept of uniform justice under the law for all citizens.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.), author of the

original Senate bill and chairman of the Senate conferees, said that the measure was "the only one that it is possible to obtain under the circumstances."

"I must frankly state," he added, "that it goes a good deal further in some areas than I think is either desirable or necessary—this is especially true of the Taft-Hartley amendments."

Expressing their undisguised glee over legislative developments and their "pleasure" with the bill were such outspoken anti-union Senators as Goldwater of Arizona (a retail employer himself), Curtis of Nebraska, McClellan of Arkansas and Dirksen of Illinois.

Rep. John Shelley (D. Calif.) made the major statement against the bill in the House. He warned Northern, Midwestern and Western Congressmen that their support of restrictive legislation would open the doors for their industry to run away to the unorganized South.

Rep. John Dent (D. Pa.) asked his colleagues, "What has labor to be thankful for this Labor Day?" and recalled that once the patricians of the Roman Empire sat in all their glory denying rights to people.

The final bill was hailed by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell who said that it followed the recommendations of President Eisenhower.



In the front rank of the RWDSU section, 14,000 strong, marched the International's officers. From left to right, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, Sec.-Treas. Alvin Heaps, Pres. Max Greenberg and Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball.



The parade was a big family affair, as thousands of members brought along their kids. Many marched along with their parents, then squatted on curbs to cheer other paraders.

14,000 RWDSUers JOIN HUGE PARADE

On this and the two following pages, The Record's cameras show some of the stirring scenes viewed by the 400,000 spectators of New York's huge Labor Day parade Sept. 7. The focus, of course, is on RWDSU units.



The massed mortar-and-pestle shaped placards of Local 1199, each bearing a vital slogan in labor's cause, formed a striking spectacle as that union's contingent swung up Fifth Avenue.



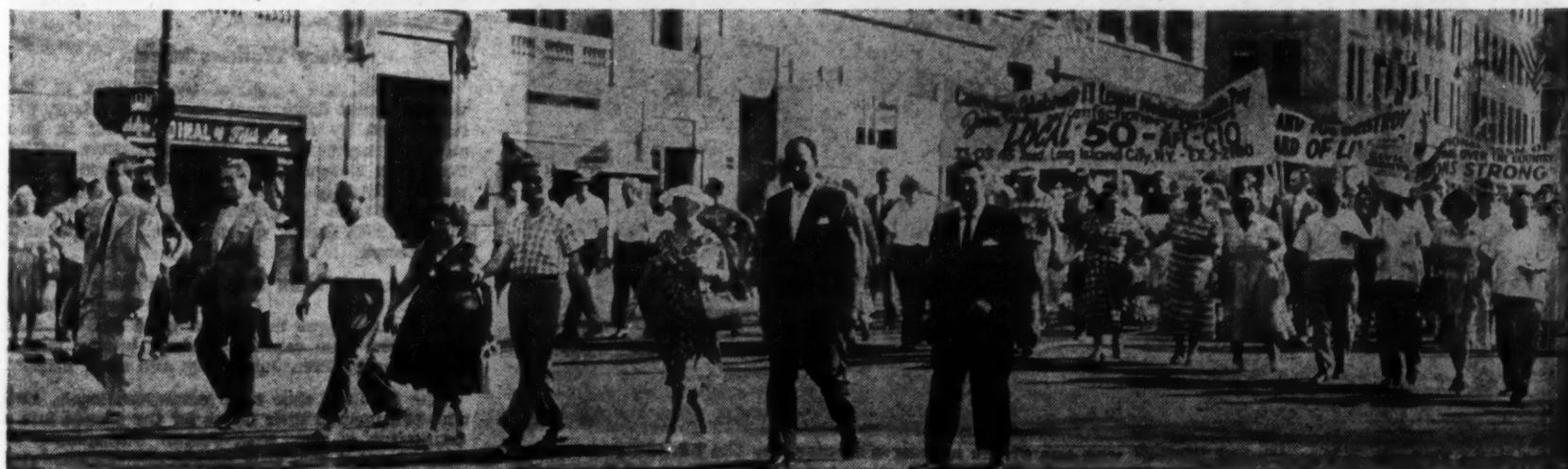
PRETTY GIRLS improve any parade, and the Labor Day marchers had 'em. Here a District 65 float is glorified by some beautiful members—who also exemplify many different nationalities in union's membership.



TEEN-AGERS who participate in RWDSU Local 1199's teenage activities program turned out in force for parade. They sang and square-danced along line of march.



RETAIL SHOE employees' contingent was led by '1268' Business Mgr. Joseph Binenbaum, second from left. He is flanked by Business Agent Sam Ringle and I. Tuckman.



CANDYMAKERS of Local 50 had a big turnout. Second from left in line of officers leading contingent is Pres. Frank Scida.



The big banner bearing the words "District 65," heralded the seemingly endless columns of that union's huge contingent of 10,000 marchers in the Labor Day parade. It took well over one hour for the legion of 65ers and their seven floats and three bands to pass in review.



After completing their part in the procession, many marchers became photographers of the Labor Day parade. In this picture of picture-takers may be seen one example of the great interest generated by the labor movement's vast demonstration in New York.



"Patronize Unionized Department Stores" was one of the messages stressed by the parading members of Local 1-S, the union of employees of the world's largest department store, R. H. Macy. This RWDSU delegation of 500 earlier staged its own little parade marching from its headquarters to the main line.

Huge, Colorful RWDSU Units Hilite Parade

NEW YORK CITY—The RWDSU section of the Labor Day parade here Sept. 7 was one of the most impressive in the entire demonstration, both numerically and visually.

Second in size only to the Ladies Garment Workers and the Electrical Workers, the International's contingent was made up of some 14,000 members swinging up Fifth Avenue, joining the other 100,000 trade unionists in New York's first Labor Day parade in 20 years.

The RWDSU was represented by the rank and file of eight New York affiliates—District 65, which alone accounted for 10,000 marchers; Local 1-S 1199, 50, 338, 1268, 287 and 377. They were headed up by the International's four top officials—Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin Heaps, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley and Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball.

The front rank of officers was preceded by a simple but striking float followed by a lively brass band. Atop the float was a big sign bearing the legend: "RWDSU—160,000 members united for progress, security and a better life."

Spectacular '65' Contingent

District 65 put on the most spectacular show with its huge turnout of 10,000 members. Their seemingly endless columns, interspersed with seven floats and three bands, took well over one hour to pass a given point. At the head of the District's marchers were Pres. David Livingston, Organization Director Bill Michelson and Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson.

The '65' floats represented the major services of the union: its Security Plan, Credit Union, Employment Office. One eye-catching float urged unorganized workers to join District 65. In addition, major locals of the District, such as Department Stores, Knitwear and Textile, had their own colorful displays on wheels.

The Local 1199 Drug Employees contingent of 1,500 featured its new Hospital Division whose members scored a historic victory last June in the 46-day hospital strike. They received some of the most enthusiastic plaudits along the line of march. Two ambulances, their signs announcing, "We're sick of low pay," underscored the hospital workers' point.

Each of the marchers in the '1199' Drug Division carried a large blue placard in the shape of a mortar and pestle, with balloons attached, forming a stirring sight. The local's teen-age group with its folk dancers was another '1199' feature. Proudly leading his union's contingent was '1199' Pres. Leon Davis, accompanied by fellow officers and staff.

The 750 marchers in the Local 50 section created a novel spectacle when they simultaneously released a mass of yellow balloons at the reviewing stand in front of the Public Library at 42nd Street. At the head the columns of the confectionery workers was Pres. Frank Scida.

Macy Workers March

Local 1-S, the union of the workers of the world's largest department store, R. H. Macy, was represented by 500 members, marching in blue and gold overseas caps. This delegation, led by Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, had earlier staged a little parade of its own, marching crosstown to join the main line from 1-S headquarters at Seventh Avenue and 27th Street, where luncheon refreshments were served.

The unit of retail food store workers of Local 338, some 500 strong, was notable for its family character. A large number of wives and children joined the blue capped members in the march, headed up by Pres. Julius Sum and other officers.

The RWDSU shoe store employees locals, 1268 and 287, merged their forces for the parade into a contingent of 300. Mgr. Joseph Binnenbaum of '1268' boasted that they successfully demonstrated the value of union shoe-fitting by not losing a single man in the long march.

Black's Store in Iowa Struck by RWDSU

WATERLOO, La.—A strike for a long-overdue raise and a \$1.25 minimum wage for its 200 employees began at Black's department store here Sept. 4, with the full support of the organized labor movement in the area.

The workers, whose first RWDSU contract with Black's expired last April, walked out after five months of futile renewal negotiations during which the store management stubbornly refused to grant the general wage boost asked, or any other improvements. A last-ditch effort by RWDSU Exec. Sec. Jack Paley to convince the company to settle failed. Regional Director Al Evanoff reported that "strong labor support behind the strike had been mobilized by the Black Hawk County Union Council, representing 15,000 trade unionists in the area. With its three largest affiliates—United Auto Workers, United Packinghouse Workers and Teamsters—taking the lead, the RWDSU picket lines were heavily reinforced. A strike support fund was voted by the Council before the walk-out.

Packinghouse union pickets wore their traditional white coats on the line, and other pickets borrowed the idea. The result is that the coat has gotten to be "a badge of honor" in the fight against the department store, Evanoff said.

RWDSU Mobilizes Support for Black's Strikers

NEW YORK CITY—Quick action to mobilize full RWDSU support for the Black's Dept. Store strikers in Waterloo, Iowa was under way as The Record went to press. RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, taking personal charge of the strike support efforts, met with two department store union leaders—Pres. David Livingston of District 65 and Pres. Sam Kovensky of Macy Employees Local 1-S—to map plans for rallying moral and financial assistance. Both officers pledged aid from their unions.

Pres. Greenberg reported that an immediate call was going out to all RWDSU locals in the U.S. and Canada, urging contributions for strike relief. He added that if the strike is still in progress when the RWDSU Executive Board convenes in San Francisco Sept. 16, it will be given a top position on the Board's agenda, as part of the program to mobilize the entire union behind the strikers.

Picketing of the store, of the warehouse and of its appliance store in Cedar Rapids, Ia. was taking its toll on Black's business, Evanoff reported. He said that most shoppers refused to enter the main store in Waterloo.

Phoney "Shoppers" Used

Business has been so poor since the strike began, Evanoff said, that the company staged a phony shopping demonstration with kids as the "shoppers." They were seen leaving the store carrying large paper bags and boxes. These packages were revealed to contain nothing but tissue paper.

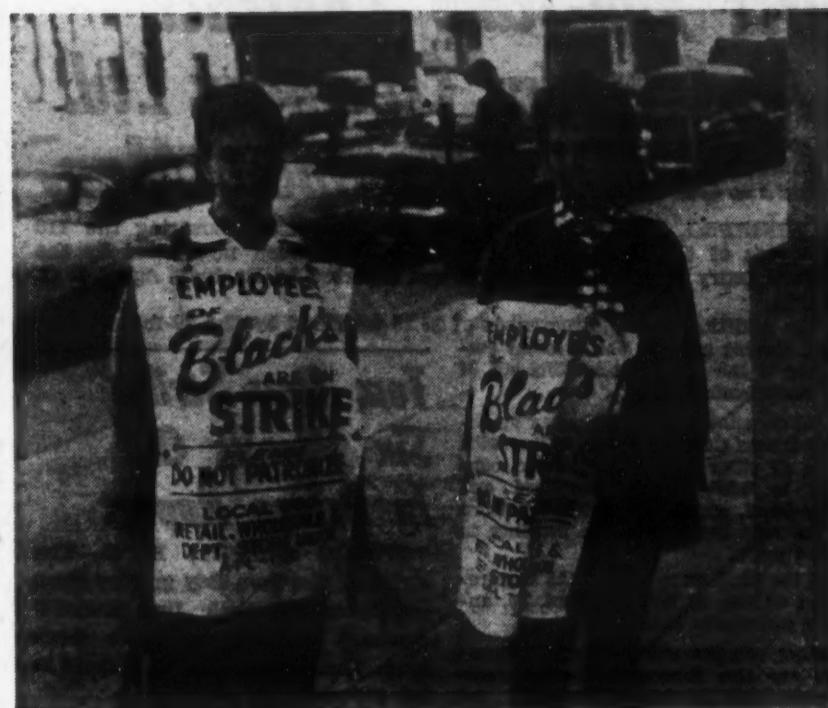
Leaflets distributed by pickets explain that the employees were forced to strike after lengthy and futile negotiations. The leaflet points out that employees voted for the RWDSU most recently on April 1, in an election in which the company sought decertification of the union. Since then the union has attempted to reach a peaceful solution.

"We requested a general increase of 15 cents," the leaflet said, "and indicated that we would accept less to settle our differences. However, the company has taken a position of no general increase. As sales clerks, office, stock and dining room employees at Black's, we have served you in the past and hope to do so in the future. We feel that we deserve a wage increase equal to the adjustments being made throughout the country. The company offered a merit adjustment of 2½ cents for two years."

The leaflet message adds that "there is no question" of the ability of Black's, as part of one of the nation's largest department store operations to grant the 15-cent-an-hour increase.

Black's employees originally voted for the RWDSU in February, 1958, following a year's intensive organizing campaign, and a first agreement was reached only after months of evasion by management. Continuing its bitter resistance to the union, management last Spring petitioned the NLRB for an election in an attempt at decertification. This effort was sharply defeated when the workers showed again—this time by an almost two-to-one vote—that they wanted the RWDSU to represent them.

The Midwest



Smiling but determined, these two strikers at Black's Dept. Store in Waterloo, Iowa, appear ready to defend their union on the picketline for as long as it takes to win a decent union contract.



Willing assistance to Black's Dept. Store strikers is given by members of United Packinghouse workers, at right. Strike is getting outstanding support from all unions in the area.

Home Bakery Renewal Brings 25c Increase

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Settlement of the Home Baking Co. contract here completes the round of RWDSU renewals in the baking industry in the area, it was reported by Ass't Area Director Frank Parker.

Under terms of the new three-year agreement, Home's employees receive an average wage increase of 25 cents an hour. The schedule of raises is as follows: 8% retroactive to last Aug. 3, and

4½% each in 1960 and 1961.

A big improvement in relief periods was written into the new contract. The workers will now get 10-minute breaks every two hours. Previously, some employees worked as much as four hours without a break.

Provisions for holidays were also improved. Employees will now be paid for eight hours instead of seven as before. And the company contribution to the health and welfare plan was raised from \$2.40 to \$2.80 a week for each employee.

Other contract gains include greater protection in seniority and an extension of the trial period for new employees to 15 days.

The negotiating committee, led by Int'l Rep. Lester Bettice, included Sarah Limbrick, Gertrude Matthews, Odell Garzarek and Martha Smith.

The South

TVA Seen Making U.S.A. Richer by \$12 Billion

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (PAI)—The U. S. Treasury is \$12 billion richer thanks to the Tennessee Valley Authority. This is in the view of former Rep. Brooks Hays (D. Ark.), who recently assumed his post as a member of the TVA board of directors. TVA has a strong labor support.

Hays' reference to the \$12 billion supplement to Federal income came when he was asked to comment on the current advertising campaign of private utilities against public power. The ads are appearing in a number of national periodicals

lities and earning an average of 4 percent on that investment," Hays declared.

5-1 Vote for RWDSU At Alabama Warehouse

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Negotiations for a first RWDSU contract for the employees of the Graham Paper Co. warehouse here were under way, following a victorious election for the union. They cast ballots by a count of 5 to 1 in a vote supervised by the National Labor Relations Board late last month. The workers were organized in a drive led by Int'l Rep. Lester Bettice.

He challenged the contention that TVA is being subsidized by taxpayers over the nation.

"The TVA is paying its way, liquidating the Federal investment in power facil-

First Full-Scale Contract At Crescent Creamery Ltd. Cheered in Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The first full-scale agreement covering the 110 employees of the Crescent Creamery, Ltd., has been negotiated by the RWDSU Dairy Workers Local 755, it was reported by Business Agent J. G. Ritchie.

In addition to wage increases of \$5.25 provided by the 19-month contract, the big gain for the Crescent employees is the important spelling-out of job classifications.

Ritchie pointed out that the new agreement brings Crescent wages in line with those at other dairies here under contract to '755—Modern, Standard and Medo-Land, which have set the pattern in the milk industry in the Province in recent years.

Of the \$5.25 wage boost, \$2.25 is retroactive to Feb. 1, 1959. On Sept. 30, another increase of \$3 is due.

Other benefits enjoyed by '755' members are also shared by Crescent employees, such as hospital, medical and sick benefit and pension plans, three week vacations after 12 years service, jury-duty pay and paid holidays.

The new agreement was accepted with "a great deal of enthusiasm" by the new members of RWDSU, Ritchie said. Assisting him on the union negotiating committee were Alec Farley, Dennis Henrie and Sid Hunter. Farley was later elected recording secretary of Local 755.

Summer School in Manitoba

GRANITE LAKE, Man.—The Canadian Labor Congress held its annual summer school for Manitoba Province affiliates here from Aug. 29 to Sept. 4. Six officers of RWDSU Manitoba locals attended. Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert reported.

Courses scheduled at the school under the heading of Union Leadership Training, were: Economics, Labor Laws, Union Administration, Communications, and General Sessions, the last dealing with current problems confronting the Canadian labor movement.

CLC Asks Nuclear Test Ban

WINNIPEG (CPA)—The executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress meeting here has called for a treaty suspending nuclear testing "as a first step towards the relaxation of tensions."

The CLC said its "fervent hope" was that the forthcoming Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting would lay the basis for such a treaty.

The "deep concern and anxiety of Canadian workers about the threat of nuclear warfare" has been voiced repeatedly by the Congress, the statement recalled. The CLC has often asked for cessation of testing.

The Congress welcomed the unilateral cessation of known nuclear tests since Nov. 3 last year, the statement continued, and specifically the announcement by the U.K. and the U.S.A. governments on Aug. 22 suspending all tests for one year beginning Oct. 31 last year.

"We are encouraged by the negotiations, slow and painful as they may be, among the three powers in Geneva for the cessation of nuclear tests and by the measure of agreement for the conclusion of a treaty on the cessation of tests which thus far has been reached there," the CLC said.

OFL Leader Sees Labor More Active in Politics

BRACEBRIDGE (CPA)—Strangling labor legislation is making trade unionists more and more politically conscious, Ontario Federation of Labor Sec.-Treas. Douglas F. Hamilton said here.

Hamilton, a member of the CCF party, was participating in a panel discussion on labor-management relations at the Ontario Young Liberals summer conference.

"If Ontario's labor laws were thrown into Lake Ontario, organized labor would be able to make more progress than it has been able to do in the last 10 years," he said, criticizing the six months to one year, or more often required for certification proceedings.

Lawyers, too, are responsible for delays, he said. "It makes you sick to listen to lawyers' prolonged arguments about whether a word should be 'and' or 'but'. A

lawyer is trained to act in a court of law, but the Ontario Labor Relations Board is not a court of law," he charged.

On the labor movement's stake in politics, Hamilton told the young Grits that union leaders supported the CCF as the best political party, and that new-party developments will place the CCF "on a basis where it can compete with other parties."

Labor doesn't support the Liberal party because that party gets its funds from big business, he explained.

It would be futile to outlaw strikes, he continued. Compulsory arbitration isn't the answer either.

"It is also nonsense to say that labor leaders have a vested interest in industrial strife. We have a vested interest in workers getting a fair share of the returns from their productivity."

"We have a vested interest in industrial peace," Hamilton emphasized.

228,000 Remain Jobless

OTTAWA (CPA)—About 228,000 Canadians are still looking for work despite the record employment of 6,206,000 persons in July. The number of jobless represents 3.5 percent of the work force. In June, an estimated 234,000 jobless constituted 3.7 percent of the labor force. In July 1958, about four percent of the labor force was idle.

On top of the jobless, about 12,000 were on temporary lay off last month, a slight drop from June and 7,000 less than July 1958.

LABOUR DAY CELEBRATION
CARDINAL, ONT., MON., Sept. 7

Under auspices of United Food Processor's Union Local 483 R.W. and D.S.U. (AFL-CIO-CLC)

PROGRAMME

9 a.m. - 12 a.m. Memorial Park
 Tag-of-War - Union vs. Staff; Children's Sports and Events - Cash Prizes - Children's Treats
 Cardinal Citizens Band in Attendance

- GRAND PARADE -
 1 p.m. members of Local 483 - Floats, Clowns, etc. The following bands will be in attendance - Cardinal Citizens Band, Brockville Pipe Band, Prescott Girls' Band, Prescott Brass Band, Oxford Mills Pipe Band, Brockville Police Girls' Band, and Montgomery Branch, Canadian Legion Band, Ottawa. NOTE: All Local Unions are invited to take part in this Parade.

- GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY -
 Memorial Park at Dark
 Under the supervision of The Cardinal Vol. Fire Department

MARCH MIDWAY SHOWS

IT WAS A GALA DAY in Cardinal, Ontario, on Sept. 7, Labor Day. The whole town turned out to join the annual celebration of the holiday, sponsored by the RWDSU's Local 483, whose members work in the Canada Starch Co. Above is the union's poster announcing the event.

500 at Rowntree Chocolate Gain 3% Raise in Renewal

TORONTO, Ont.—Some 500 employees of the Rowntree Chocolate Co. here received an across-the-board hourly wage increase of 3% in a renewal of an agreement signed recently with Local 461, it was reported by RWDSU Canadian Director George Barlow.

Several job classifications were upgraded in the new one-year contract: refiner leading hand, melangeur operator, and truck driver. The first two groups will get an additional 3½ cents per hour.

The new agreement also calls for incorporating the employees pension plan into the contract. Under the contract terms, the company will pay 50% of the premiums for the Ontario Hospital Service Plan.

Another gain is that employees called in to work outside of regular hours will be paid at overtime rates from time of departure from home to clocking out at the plant. Three days leave of absence for employees in case of death in the immediate family was also provided.

Negotiations for the agreement were led for the union by Int'l Rep. Hugh Buchanan and '461' Rep. H. R. Thorne.

\$200 Back Pay Each For 3 in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Three employees of MacDonald & Lumsden will each receive approximately \$200 in back pay under a contract settlement recently concluded with RWDSU Local 535.

The agreement with the wholesale shoe house provides for wage increases averaging \$10, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Bud Hodgins. In addition, employees with seven or more years of service will now receive three weeks' vacation.

Other contract improvements include a clearer definition of the bargaining unit, and a paid sick-leave plan providing for six days per year, accumulative up to five years.

feature Section

who says
**WAGES
ARE TOO
HIGH?**

To hear industry and the press tell the tale, wages are too high and are causing all kinds of problems to the nation at large. Usually, it should be noted, those who protest the loudest about high wages are the same people who are at the pinnacle of our economic pyramid.

The average hourly wage of manufacturing workers—including all overtime and other premium pay—was \$2.23 per hour in April. This meant that the married manufacturing worker—after taxes—took home less than \$80 a week to support his family.

This is hardly a princely sum in today's world. True, many workers had a higher wage, but for every one who had, another had a smaller one.

To say that the manufacturing worker—a minority segment of the population—is taking advantage of the rest of society through high wages is utter nonsense. Based upon need, national output, and living costs, wages are obviously not too high. Propaganda to the contrary is a cruel hoax upon the American people.

Throughout the recession of 1958, the one strong element in the economy was personal income. Economists and political leaders—including the White House and its economic advisors—rhapsoed over the personal income statistics.

Thanks to unions, there was no widespread wage cutting. Thanks also to unions, some wage gains were pumped into the economy. These were primary factors in buoying up the nation when the need was greatest.

Yet the same people who crowed most about high personal income and the pace of consumer spending are the same people who have continued to blast off about "high" wages.

Wages Fail to Match Prices, Output

Back in 1939, the average wage of manufacturing workers was 63 cents per hour. But in 1939, the nation had not yet recovered from the great depression. Total output of the country was less than in 1929—about \$100 billion in that day's prices and \$200 billion in today's. Since 1939, living costs have more than doubled.

In dollar terms, the nation is now producing goods and services at the rate of about \$470 billion annually. Output is now about 2.3 times as great as 20 years ago. Just to maintain parity, the worker would need a wage that much greater than his 1939 level. That should put his wage level at about \$3.00 per hour.

In short, the manufacturing worker hasn't even maintained parity within the economy, although, like the rest of the nation, he's far better off than in the bleak years of depression.

If the worker's economic argument in support of his wages is sound, his moral argument is even sounder. In terms of today's world, the average manufacturing worker is certainly not well off despite all the anti-labor propaganda.

The average worker has been priced out of the new home market. A survey of the United States Savings and Loan League showed that the typical home buyer has an income of \$7,300 annually. In view of current wage levels, the manufacturing worker is hardly in this company.

A Chicago research firm recently took a look into the cost of running a new automobile—insurance, license tags, depreciation, gasoline, repairs, and the like. The survey showed that its costs \$1,264.30 annually for fleet operation of 1959 Bel Air Chevrolets driven 10,000 miles.

The average new car buyer, according to a national news magazine, has an income of \$7,500 or more annually. This income level is significantly higher than that of manufacturing workers who, in the main, buy used automobiles which are maintained at considerable sacrifice of other necessities.

Certainly, then, today's wage levels do not buy the average worker a luxurious living standard. They buy, in fact, only a very minimum standard.

Each year the Heller Budget, an annual report made by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California, seeks to arrive at the family standard of living "that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living."

Last year, according to the Heller survey, a wage earner with two children living in a rented home needed \$6,086 a year, or about \$117 every week, to provide a reasonably comfortable standard of living for his family. This was \$4.90 per week more than in 1957 and \$10.50 more than in 1956.

For a wage earner who owned his own home, the amount required was \$6,435, or \$124 a week. This was \$4.44 above 1957 and \$11.25 higher than two years earlier.

Yet, in 1958, the average weekly wage of factory workers was only \$83.71. Obviously, wages of factory workers aren't too high by any standard when measured against need.

'High Labor Cost' Charge a Myth

In seeking to blame labor for the nation's ills, the corporations talk glibly about high labor cost. Yet unit labor costs haven't gone up significantly in most industry.

The Senate Antitrust Subcommittee found that the cost of hourly labor in a "composite" GM automobile selling at the factory for \$2,213 in 1957 was between \$300 and \$400. Profit per car was \$313.

This spring the steel industry poured a record tonnage and profits surged to new peak levels. Yet this record tonnage was poured with 10 percent fewer workers than were employed three years ago. Actually wage costs per ton of steel were down, although wage levels had increased.

The clincher of the "wages are too high" argument is that American workers are pricing themselves out of world markets. Typical of this argument is a full-page ad appearing in various publications across the country and paid for by "Republic Steel as a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute."

"Meet Vladimir Petrov, Russian steelworker. He earns about 56 rubles a day," the advertisement says.

The implication is that Ivan will deprive John Jones of his job by chasing U.S. products out of the world market.

This is unlikely, since the Soviet is starved for steel. But if the Soviet decided to dump products in the world markets it would do so regardless of any wage.

Republic Steel, in effect, is asking the U.S. worker to compete with the Soviet worker, or the Japanese worker, by accepting the wage and living standards of those countries. Republic Steel is kidding itself if it believes that it can impress the American people with such a message.

U.S. wages are a reflection of a growing economy and are obviously not too high for the nation's potential. The central problem in the U.S. is not more production, but consumption in keeping with what can be produced. Good wages have long been the best answer for America and the answer hasn't changed one iota.



FIRST TICKETS to benefit for family of late Patrolman Hower Downes, former member of RWDSU Local 301 in Newark, N.J., are presented by ballplayer Robert Pistoiese to '301' Mgr. Dominic Tripode. Others in picture are L to r., Sgt. Thomas C orcoran of Newark Patrolmen's Benevolent Ass'n, Ronald Struthers, another PAL player, and James Rinaldi, brother-in-law of Downes, who was killed in line of duty.

'301' Sponsors Benefit for Hero's Family

NEWARK, N.J.—"Howard Downes Night" here on Sept. 24 is shaping up as the top tripleheader entertainment event of the early fall season, and its biggest backer is the RWDSU's Amalgamated Local 301.

There's a good reason for this labor support. Downes, a member of the city police force killed in the line of duty, had been a member of the union for many years before becoming a policeman.

"And he was a real active member, too," said '301' Mgr. Dominic Tripode. "A good solid guy to have in the union."

Local 301 has therefore bought the first bloc of 1,000 seats for the "Night," the receipts of which will go to Downes' family, his widow and five-year-old son. Tickets are priced at \$1 each.

The event, sponsored by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Ass'n., will be

held in the Newark School Stadium. The elaborate program will consist of two baseball games, performances by noted singers and entertainers, and personal appearances by sports celebrities.

Participating in the program will be a pair of Police Athletic League championship teams, and teams representing the Newark Police and the Newark Fire Departments; Yankee baseball broadcaster Phil Rizzuto and Yankee star Elston Howard; singers Phil Britto, Cathy Castro and Jerry Russo. Art Ford will be master of ceremonies.

Downes had been an employee of the General Bronze Co., a '301' shop, in 1956 when he became a patrolman. Shortly after, he was killed in an auto accident while on duty.

Steel Strikers Aren't All Men, Says Minnie Kenny



Minnie Kenny, shown with Steelworkers leaders Rino Mussati and Joseph Germano and Howard Hague, assures them they can count on women strikers.

By ROBERT PERKINS

CHICAGO (PAI)—"None of the girls will go back without a contract because they know what they had before there was a union."

The girl who said that was Minnie Kenny—"Miss Minnie Kenny," she made it plain to us. But though she's a "Miss," Minnie is far from alone. She's "married to the union" at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube tin mill at East Chicago, Ind., where she worked since 1928. And Miss Kenny knows whereof she speaks when she talks about her union, the United Steelworkers of America, for she's been a member of the steelworkers' organization from the very beginning, since 1936.

When most people think of a steelworker, they think of men of brawn. That's not a true picture, however. Because there are a whole lot of other "Minnie Kennys" in the United Steelworkers—about 10,000 of them on strike, and some 150,000 in all—women with the brawn of unionism.

In the Youngstown tin mill in East Chicago, there are 150 "girls"—Minnie never referred to them as women. Ten years ago there were 300; the 150 are producing twice as much today. That's what Miss Kenny told us when we asked her if there was any "featherbedding." And she added:

"Oh, no, there's no 'featherbedding.' You work there, brother. You work for your money in the tin mill."

Miss Kenny, her brown eyes and firmly set jaw bespeaking determination, declared that it's "like working in a jail when you don't have a contract."

"Everything is better because of the union," she asserted.

She recalled the early days of the United Steelworkers—when it was the Steelworkers' Organizing Com-

mittee. A volunteer organizer when the union was in its formative stage, she attended the mass meeting which culminated in the Memorial Day Massacre of 1937, in Chicago. "The police (who broke up the demonstration and killed 10 unionists) didn't catch me," she said. "That was our first strike, and we were just organizing."

She earned a little over a dollar an hour, or \$8 a day, before the girls were organized. The current rate is \$19.17 a day. Minnie is a sorter at the tin mill, now works on a machine, and formerly was a band sorter.

"There were no vacations, no nothing," Miss Kenny said, adding, "The health and welfare plan of the Steelworkers has helped the working girls. We have a sick benefit paying up to \$45 a week for 26 weeks. We also have a retirement plan which has meant quite a lot to us; two of our girls retired this year. The union got that for them."

Prior to the union, Minnie recalled, "when we got sick, we just stayed home." "If they (the management) didn't feel like taking us back, they didn't," she said. "This way (with the union), your job's always there."

Miss Kenny indicated that the steel trust's program of "improvement" for the workers would play havoc with the working conditions of the girls with whom she works. They're quite aware of what would happen if the steel trust were successful. She asserted that "no one pays any attention" to the company's propaganda. "We tear it up and throw it in the waste basket," she said.

Why did she join the union? "Because I felt the union could improve our conditions," she replied. "Our first contract helped us and we get better and better all the time."

By IRVING BALDINGER

Administrator, District 65 Security Plan

With a minimum of fanfare, and perhaps a few reluctant sighs, American medicine officially retired some horse and buggy traditions last June, and turned its eyes resolutely to the future.

The place was Atlantic City. The occasion was the 1959 Convention of the American Medical Association. And the event was the acceptance of a report and recommendations of a specially-appointed Commission on Medical Care Plans.

In labor's ranks, the AMA action merits a good deal more attention and fanfare than it has gotten to date. Adoption of the report, and particularly its recommendations, holds forth the promise of closer cooperation between organized medicine and organized labor in developing and perfecting better health programs for the members and families of the American labor movement.

The AMA Commission Report represents nearly four years of research, personal observation and study of the whole field of medical care programs and health insurance by a 15-member committee appointed for this purpose by the AMA. Included in its study, and published as part of the Commission Report, are summaries of some 60 labor-sponsored health programs, among them those organized by three RWDSU affiliates: District 65 in the wholesale and department store fields; Local 338 in the retail food industry; and Local 1199 in the retail drug trade.

With considerable vigor, the AMA report wields a sharp scalpel on some hide-bound traditions which heretofore represented the medical point of view. Not the least of these is the widespread disposition of doctors to regard with suspicion any medical relationship other than that of the individual doctor dealing with his individual patient.

Third parties—especially labor unions—are acknowledged in the report as playing an increasing role in making more and better medical care available to many millions of American families, through a variety of medical plans and health insurance programs. As such, says the Commission Report, these "third parties" have a legitimate interest in the field of health care, and medical societies should welcome and assist them in developing health programs.

AMA Approves Labor Medical Plans

On this score, the AMA Commission finds as follows: "Under proper legal authority these third parties are privileged to develop medical care plans. They may reasonably expect that competent medical care will be rendered by all physicians who provide services under the plan to their members at a cost that will not be a deterrent to the procurement of such care. They may justly expect that their plan will not be subject to unnecessary utilization by their plan members. Their obligation to expend funds efficiently should be recognized. They are entitled to the cooperation of the medical profession in developing and maintaining relationships which are ethical."

Emphasis on the medical profession's obligations to assist in the successful development of medical care programs is sounded repeatedly throughout the report. Among its specific recommendations, adopted by the AMA governing body—the House of Delegates—are the following:

"County and state societies should maintain active liaison committees in the medical care plan field in study, advisory and mediation capacities . . .

"Medical societies should exert more effective efforts to eliminate unnecessary and excessive use of and abuse of medical care plan benefits by a small minority of physicians . . .

"Free choice of physicians is an important factor in the provision of good medical care. In order that the principle of free choice of physician be maintained and be fully implemented, the medical profession should discharge more vigorously its self-imposed responsibility for assuring the competency of physicians' services and their provision at a cost which people can afford."

In its sharpest public departure from old attitudes, the AMA report takes a new look at "closed panel" medical plans. These programs, like HIP in New York, the Permanente Health Plan on the West Coast, and scores of labor health centers in many cities, provide medical care to their members through groups of affiliated physicians. To secure medical benefits under these plans, the member must use a panel doctor—thus he has a limited choice or in some cases no choice of the doctor who will treat him.

In the course of its study, the AMA Committee visited health centers in several cities (including a number of HIP Medical Groups in New York), observed them in action, inspected records, and interviewed doctors and patients. "The quality of medical care rendered to subscribers by the units visited," the report declares, "is

Irving Baldinger

health programs, among them those organized by three RWDSU affiliates: District 65 in the wholesale and department store fields; Local 338 in the retail food industry; and Local 1199 in the retail drug trade.

AMA and labor health plans



comparable to the average level of care which members of the committee have observed in their years of medical practice."

The AMA unit, and the AMA House of Delegates in acting on the report, make clear their preference for programs in which the patient has a completely free choice of doctor. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that labor health centers and other "closed panel" programs have played an important part in making good medical care available to large sections of the population who might otherwise be compelled to forego medical attention:

"The quality of medical care has improved for many low income groups now covered by these plans, since a considerable number live under conditions that have made the procurement of medical care a difficult problem."

Although widely hailed as an abrupt break with past AMA policy, a member of the Commission which prepared the report, Dr. Leo Price, points out that actually the "new look" has been evolving in medical circles over a period of many years. Dr. Price is the medical director of the ILGWU Health Center in New York, and was the sole labor affiliated physician on the 15-man AMA unit.

"There has always been a core of enlightened and forward-looking doctors in leading positions of the AMA," Dr. Price declares. "Over the past 10 years, the outlook and sentiments of these doctors have become steadily more influential. This was evident in the cooperative spirit with which Commission members examined the various health programs we visited . . . So the subsequent favorable actions of the AMA were not quite as abrupt an about-face as some people believe."

As for the doctors who participate in these plans, often in the past under pain of professional criticism and censure and other attacks from their local medical societies, the AMA legal department issued a statement during the June sessions pronouncing that, "there is no generally held opinion that participation in closed panel medical care plans would render a physician unethical."

While thus conceding, by implication, that the HIP form of medical program is here to stay, organized medicine speaking through the AMA warmly applauds a recent development which District 65 helped pioneer in 1955 and which had since been adopted by many other unions as well; that is, the provision of medical benefits in more than one form, with each member having a choice of medical programs.

In District 65, the choice which each member personally makes once each year is between HIP doctor and a self-insured program of reimbursed fees for service by any doctor of the member's choice. Some of the New York affiliates of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union provide such a choice between HIP and a fee-for-service program of benefits through Blue Shield; and the Teamsters and other unions provide a similar choice through HIP or Group Health Insurance. In Detroit, the United Auto Workers are preparing to launch a comparable program, through a newly-developed closed-panel medical organization and alternative "free choice" benefit program such as Blue Shield offers.

Wide Choice of Plans Urged

On this score, the AMA voted to "strongly endorse" the recommendation contained in its Commission Report which states: "Those who receive medical care benefits as a result of collective bargaining should have the widest possible choice from among medical care plans for the provision of such care."

In a number of other respects, procedures recommended in the AMA report have been and are being tested and have been found to be beneficial. In the course of working out and administering its dual program of medical benefits, District 65 has been in frequent contact and consultation with the county medical societies and their leaders in the New York area.

This has produced an encouraging degree of cooperation on medical fees by many hundreds of doctors, and has also made possible following up a number of grievances involving physicians and the District 65 Security Plan.

What the AMA Commission Report, and the AMA actions surrounding it, have done is to put the official seal of medical approval on all such moves for greater understanding and cooperation between organized labor and organized medicine, and thus encourage much more of the same.

Says Dr. Price: "Labor unions generally may expect a greater readiness on the part of local medical societies to work with them on health programs and to consult on problems relating to these programs, as a result of the report. Organized labor is likely to find a good deal less hostility and a good deal more cooperation in the offices of organized medicine."

All of which suggests that, along with the horse and buggy, it's time to retire the old suspicion between unions and doctors, so that the energies and know-how of both groups can be constructively combined to establish more health programs, and make the existing ones work better.

That sounds like a sensible prescription. It looks like good medicine.

That Reminds Me . . .

By JANE GOODSELL

In the following conversations, that's not me talking. I was talking, but those people interrupted me. There I was, right in the middle of a sentence and, the next thing I know, I'm not talking—I'm listening.

The way I throw out cues I think maybe I should have been a psychiatrist. They get paid twenty-five dollars an hour for listening to people reminisce. If this is the sort of thing they listen to, they're underpaid.

"No, I didn't see 'South Pacific,' but your mentioning movies reminds me of one I saw with Jean Harlow and William Powell. It was one of the



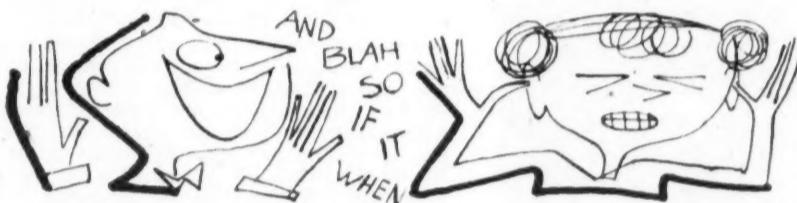
first movies I ever saw. The action took place in a little mining town, and Jean Harlow was a"

"Your speaking of Sherlock Holmes reminds me of the time I was in London during the war. I had a weekend pass, and boy, what a weekend that was! Nobody ever crowded so much living into 48 hours. Me and a couple of buddies of mine got hold of a bottle of"

"I notice you looking at our fantail sunfish. I don't know how much you know about tropical fish, but it's an absolutely fascinating study, and I happen to have picked up quite a lot of information"

"Your speaking of the election reminds me of the time I saw Calvin Coolidge in the flesh. Stood just as close to him as I am to you now. I was just a little tyke, maybe five years old, and my grandfather had this place in Ohio"

"Your speaking of pizzas reminds me of an Italian fellow I used to know. That guy was a card if I ever saw one. Let me tell you some of the things he used to do. There was the time he got hold of a couple of cartons of ripe tomatoes. You see, his father used to have a vegetable stand



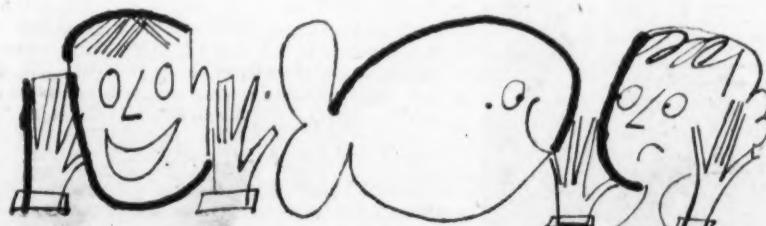
down on First Street—I think it was First or maybe it was Second—and the whole family worked there, and"

"Your speaking of Jayne Mansfield's wedding reminds me of how I met my husband"

"I noticed you looking at the silver bonbon dish on the coffee table. There's quite a story behind that little dish. I picked it up at a country auction, and you won't believe me when I tell you what I paid for it. But to begin at the beginning"

"I happened to overhear you saying that your child was having trouble with the multiplication tables. Well, let me tell you, your child isn't the only one. The way they teach kids nowadays, it's no wonder. Now, when I went to school"

"Your mentioning that book by James Gould Cozzens reminds me of a fellow I haven't thought of in years. His name was a lot like Cozzens. Was it Carson? No, that's not right. Collins! That's it, Collins! Well, this Art Collins ran a hardware store in Center City, and he was crazy about fishing. That guy would rather fish than eat. I'm glad you reminded me of him because he'd be real interested in hearing about a fish I caught last weekend. Boy, what a fish that was! We'd been out since five in the morning, and nobody'd even had a bite when"



Fabric Buying Needs Care; Mills Cut Quality, Output to Hold Up Prices

By SIDNEY MARCOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

Are textiles and piece goods too abundant in this country? Do you yourself have all the clothing, drapes, curtains, slip covers and other fabrics you can use for your family?

The leading textile mills claim there is too much goods being produced. They have put limits on their production and some also have established a price at which they all—except for a few rebels—sell certain standard cotton fabrics.

The result is that piece-goods prices have jumped an average of about ten percent this year, and at least for the time being the higher prices are sticking, despite the fact that raw cotton's price recently tumbled, and there are heavy supplies of fabrics on hand.

The curbs on production and maintenance of prices have reached the point where leading mass-volume retailers complain that the mills are now telling them when they can buy such staple fabrics as cotton flannelette, and at what prices. While the mills are pressing for higher prices, the leading mass-retailers are trying to hold basic established prices like the traditional 39 cents a yard for 80-square percale (80 threads to the inch in each direction). The retailers claim that women will balk at paying more than the familiar 39 cents even though most other necessities have gone up more than textiles in the recent years of inflation.

The retailers also complain that the Federal Trade Commission ought to investigate any arrangements the big mills may have made to "administer" prices and limit production. They also charge that speculators have taken advantage of the rising prices of piece goods and are holding a large supply.

With all these supplies on hand, one retail expert predicts there will be many cut-rate sales of fabrics this coming year despite the higher prices.

In any case, you can find good values in yard goods in the annual November clearances of fall patterns and styles.

Cheaper Quality Goods On Market

But the retailers are also worried about the cheapening of quality being practiced by some sellers who are not openly raising prices but concealing the price rise. The traditional 80-square cotton percale is a sound, balanced fabric which has durability not only because it is closely woven, but because it has equal strength in both directions. For years women have used 80x80 percale for many family and home needs.

Now, however, you find in the stores many fabrics called "percale" which have thread counts below 80x80. For example, you may see "percale" with only 64x60 construction, or a total of 124 threads to the square inch compared with the 160 provided by the 80 square.

In fact there are now 20 different grades of percale on the market compared to the previous ten, which shows how much quality juggling is going on.

This cheapened percale sells anywhere from a penny to seven cents less per yard than the 80-square. If the price difference is small, the 80-square certainly is worth the extra cost. If the price of the sub-standard percale is substantially less than the 80-square, the lower count may be worth buying for some purposes like curtains or aprons but will never really be as satisfactory as the higher count.

It's especially dangerous to buy this sub-standard fabric for clothes, particularly if the fabric also has been given a crease-resistant finish.

The caustic resins used to make a cotton fabric more crease-resistant also tend to make the threads more tender. This is not harmful in the case of a closely-woven fabric, but is risky with the already-weakened lower thread counts. Their use is especially questionable for children's clothes which get hard wear, and need to be both durable and shrink-resistant.

Retailers point out that such cheapening of construction already had discouraged consumers from using cotton plisse. This crinkly fabric was popular for nightgowns, children's wear, sportswear and other uses because it needed no ironing. Then the 68x72 thread count was reduced to 64x60, and finally fabrics of 64x68 count were sold as "plisse." Women found this cheapened plisse shrank, and now avoid buying plisse at all.

Watch The Thread Count

Thus, whether you buy yard goods or ready-made housedresses, children's and other cotton garments, it's vital to find out the thread count this year especially. If the count isn't stated on the label, and the fabric is called simply "percale," it may not be the 80x80.

Also, don't be fooled by a description which boasts something like "128 threads to the square inch." If you divide the thread count by two, you get only about 64 threads each way.

In buying cotton flannelette, whether yard goods or ready-made garments, the major differences between good and cheapened grades is in the weight and shrink-resistance. Better grades of flannelette are guaranteed to shrink no more than 1 percent.

Even without the thread count, which is not given on all materials, you can get an approximate idea of comparative quality by judging it yourself. Hold the fabric to the light to see how closely it is woven. Pull it both ways to judge the strength. Firmness in both directions is more desirable than just in one.

Back Bible Week, Meany Urges

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all union members to join in the 19th annual observance of National Bible Week, scheduled to be held Oct. 19 to 25.

"In these tense and trying times," he said, "all of us can find sustenance and support in the words of the Holy Bible. The guidance and the hope which the Book of Books has meant to men for generations are there today to help us in our hour of need."

"It is with this thought in mind that I am happy to call upon the men and women of the AFL-CIO to join in the observance of National Bible Week designed to increase reading and studying of the Bible by all people of all nations."

Where Did You

"Hello, bright as the dawn!"

"Hi farmer! Have you seen forest dweller lately?"

If you overheard such a conversation, whom would you call first—the psychiatrist or the cop? If you consulted a philologist (language specialist) instead, he'd tell you that this zany exchange is just a literal translation of some everyday small talk: "Hello, Helen." "Hi, George. Have you seen Sylvia lately?"

No matter how common or unusual your first name, it too has a meaning of which most people are unaware. Imagine the comic confusion that would result if your friends used the translation instead of the name!

Roy might not mind too much being called "king," but Stanley probably wouldn't relish being referred to as "stone meadow" and some Jeromes might be embarrassed by the designation "holy." Likewise Louis or Richard, if they're timid souls, might flinch from the appellation "bold warrior." On the other hand, some people would benefit. What sensitive soul, cowering under the name Hector, wouldn't rather be known as "dependable?"

There'd be some contradiction, of course, in remarks like "Darn you, blessed" (Mary or Edwin); "Prosperous (Joseph or Josephine) is broke;" "Shut up, quiet one" (Leslie). Since so many names celebrate physical charms—Ann and Linda signify grace, Charles means strong and Andrew manly—any guy and gal conversation could acquire an undertone of romance. On the other hand, a "Hello, beautiful!" "Hiya, handsome!" exchange might be simply a routine meeting between Belle and Kenneth.

Henry is 'Head of the Home'

Henry? You're undisputed "head of the house," unless you happen to be married to a woman named Henrietta—or Harriet. Claudia (delicate) is a good match for William (protector). Carol is strong, Albert and Robert illustrious. Paul is little, Lloyd brownhaired and Russell a redhead—while Ruth is either "beautiful" or "merciful" or, if her beau is lucky, both! Judith offers "praise unto the Lord." Patrick and Patricia are "patricians." Not many girls named Barbara suspect they're literally strangers, but any Aloysius knows he's bound, sooner or later, to be "famous."

With literally hundreds of first names to choose from, naming a child can be a problem. The ancient Romans, with a stock of less than 20 first names, had no such worry. At the other extreme were the Chinese, who gave babies "milk names," young children "school names," and newlyweds "marriage names" — all different! Nobles of the Kwakiutl Indian tribe had both summer and winter names. Some primitives let the child pick his own name by sneezing, squalling or just plain waving his hand at some point during the witch doctor's solemn recitation of the names of baby's ancestors.

For those anticipating the arrival of a name-



Get That Name?

sake, here are some suggestions: say each name aloud with your family name to check rhythm and sound. Use soft first names with sharp-sounding surnames, multi-syllable first names with short family names. Avoid first names ending with the same sound that starts the last name, such as Jane Nevins, and watch out for initials that spell out things like S.O.S., R.A.T., or other unfortunate combinations which you can readily imagine.

Last Names Have Meaning Too

Your last name, though less famous, also means something—and probably did as far back as the 14th century. At that time, most Europeans began turning in their nicknames for surnames. It was then that people began moving away in large numbers from their birthplaces and seeking their fortunes in other towns and villages. Some means of sure permanent identification became necessary—so Arthur the Baker became Arthur Baker and Redhead John became John Reid (or Reed).

Maybe your 14th century namesake also had an outstanding trait — Small, Brown, Loyal, Waring (watchful), Frazier (curly-haired). Kellys were "fighters," Cassidy "inventive," Nolans "well-known"—but Doyle's were "dark strangers" and Drummonds were "lovers!"

It might have been his trade that named him—Smith (blacksmith, goldsmith or copper-smith), Clark (a clerk), Prentice (apprentice), Wright (a craftsman), Bailey (a sheriff), Meyer or Spencer (a steward), Marshall (a stable-groom), Baxter (a baker), Warner (a guard).

Or his social position—Kents were lordly, Franklins small farmers, Burgesses town officials, Ludlows humble folk.

Perhaps it was his location. He might have lived near a forest (Shaw, Wald), a mountain (Mont, Berg), a broad river crossing (Bradford), a cold spring (Caldwell), a seacoast (Morgan). Maybe he lived in a big city (Fulton) or a hilltop town (Hamilton). He could have taken his name from a specific city—Lincoln, Cleveland, Berlin. Or perhaps he just wanted to be known as the son of his father—Anderson, MacDonald, Jones (Welsh for “son of John”), Ivanowitch. The Irish O’ signified membership in a clan or tribe.

Romans Used Family Names

Some names are even older, some more recent. The Romans had both a family and a tribal surname 2,000 years ago. But less than 100 years ago, American slaves had no second names. They were known by their master's family name, and usually kept it as their own after they were freed.

Many newcomers to this country had their names Americanized by immigration clerks who couldn't spell the original names, and substituted their own version on official records. Asked the English equivalent of his complex first name, one German immigrant replied "Fergessen"—which means in German, "I forget." The clerk entered him as "Ferguson"—and to this day he pursues happiness, against great odds, as Ferguson Schwartz.

If you'd like a free copy of the booklet, "Names For The New Arrival," send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to The RWDSU Record, 132 W. 43 St., N.Y. 36, N.Y.

Railroad Unions Ask 25-Cent Hourly Boost

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Defying railroad management proposals for a wage cut, eleven "nonoperating" railway unions have opened a joint national movement calling for a 25-cent an hour wage boost and improved health and welfare benefits.

Announcement of the demands was made by Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executive's Association who also is serving as chairman of Eleven Cooperating Railway Labor Organizations participating in the movement. About 600,000 non-op railroad workers are involved.

Unions participating are:

The Machinists, the Boilermakers, the Sheet Metal Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Railway Carmen, the Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers and Helpers, the Railway and Steamship Clerks, the Maintenance of Way Employees, the Railroad Telegraphers, the Railroad Signalmen and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

At a press conference Leighty said that the proposals called for canceling the present cost-of-living escalator provisions and the incorporation of all cost-of-living adjustments received through Nov. 1, 1959, in the basic rates. Under the unions' proposals, the 25-cent hourly pay hike would be added to the rates after these adjustments have been made.

Leighty summarized proposed improvements in the health and welfare plan as calling for addition of group life insurance coverage; extension of the same hospital, surgical and medical benefits to dependents as are now provided for employees, except for home and office calls; continuation of protection for furloughed workers and their dependents for three months after the expiration of present benefits, and assumption by the railroads of the costs of all benefits provided in the case of occupational disease or injuries on the job.

Leighty also served notice that the cooperating unions intend to demand changes in operating rules when the present three-year "moratorium" on rules changes ends Oct. 31. He said that some of the carriers were trying to make it appear that the moratorium would not end at that time, but that the unions were serving clear notice that Oct. 31 was the deadline date.

The railroads have been asked to set a date, time and place for conferences, preferably before Oct. 1. Leighty expressed doubt that agreements could be reached with individual railroads and pointed out that a joint national movement on the part of the unions was therefore necessary as in the past.

The new "non-op" wage movement follows action already taken by the five operating unions seeking wage increases varying between 12 and 14 percent. These unions include the Engineers, the Conductors, the Trainmen, the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and the Switchmen.

The railroads' response to these requests has been a demand for a 15-cent hourly wage cut and elimination of the cost-of-living escalator clause. The railroads also have been carrying on a violent campaign against alleged "featherbedding" and have indicated clearly that they are banding together to get rules changes to benefit themselves.



PASSAGE OF FORAND BILL to provide medical care for aged is asked in scroll bearing 1,700 signatures, presented to Congress by Mrs. Jennie Herbon (r.) and John Fitzpatrick (second from l.), both 69 and both of Detroit. House members, both Democrats, are Thaddeus M. Machrowicz of Michigan (l.), and Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island.

ICFTU Again Asks Ban On H-Bomb Testing

BRUSSELS, Belgium (PAI) — Alarmed at the possibility of a renewal of nuclear weapons testing, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is urging an agreement under which such tests would be definitely discontinued.

General Secretary J. H. Oldenbroek issued a statement calling attention to reports that the French were planning to start nuclear weapons testing in the Sahara Desert and that the United States and Great Britain might begin new tests if the present "truce" comes to an end.

"In present circumstances it would be extremely regrettable if tests were to be resumed anywhere in the world, including, of course, the Sahara," said Oldenbroek.

"It is only natural that African peoples should have been especially disturbed at the possibility of tests in the Sahara; African trade unions, in particular, have expressed strong opposition to such experiments.

"The road leading to universal disarmament both in conventional and in nuclear weapons—the ultimate goal of the international free trade movement—is certainly an arduous one; but a modest start has already been made with the suspension of nuclear bomb tests which were undoubtedly adding continuously to harmful radioactivity in the air, soil, and sea. The free trade unions of the world are unanimous in hoping that all efforts will be made to reach agreement on the final discontinuance of such tests and that in the meantime no plans to resume them or start any new ones will be carried out."

Hospital Workers Organizing in 19 Cities Wave of Unionization Inspired by '1199' in New York

NEW YORK CITY—A powerful aftermath of the 46-day strike at seven hospitals in this city has been reported to Local 1199 of the RWDSU, which conducted the strike of horribly underpaid hospital workers. Following the spectacular example of New York City hospital workers, organization is under way in 19 cities across the country, in drives involving thousands of hospital workers in Buffalo, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City and numerous other cities.

In Chicago, two hospitals have been struck as the management adopted the same anti-union attitude as their New York City counterparts.

In Philadelphia, word to Local 1199 is that "thousands of workers are joining the union," and seven hospitals have already been notified that majorities of their workers have organized. Here too the pattern of absolute management refusal to recognize the union and bargain

for a contract exists.

In Buffalo, New York, a high degree of organization already exists in several hospitals, and a contract has been signed with one Catholic hospital. The remaining hospitals still refuse to deal with the union, however.

The experience of Local 1199 is being duplicated everywhere—wages below \$1 an hour, brutal exploitation, and refusal to recognize and deal with the union.

In Chicago, the walkout was called after the workers voted 138 to 3 to strike Mt. Sinai Hospital, and 61 to 1 to strike against the Chicago Home for Incurables.

Both institutions refused to meet with the union, taking the position which precipitated the New York strike—that they are exempt as non-profit institutions from laws that require profit-making enterprises to bargain collectively.

Victor Gotbaum, district director of the union, said the workers did not want to strike, and would have called it off if the hospital administrators had been willing to meet with the union to discuss their problems.

The union pledged a policy of peaceful picketing. No

Thousands Win Increases In Packing, Rubber

CHICAGO—Contract settlements reached with pace-setting companies in two big industries—meat packing and rubber—are expected to pave the way for wage increases for 240,000 workers.

The agreements, with Armour & Co. and with the Big Four rubber companies, were the first major wage contracts negotiated since the start of the steel strike and the first sign of a break in the wage-freeze position adopted by an important sector of American industry. However, one holdout against a peaceful settlement in the meat packing industry was Swift & Co., biggest in the country, where a strike was called Sept. 4.

Armour, the nation's second largest meat packing chain, agreed to a two-year, 22.6-cent package in joint negotiations with the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers. The contract includes a provision for a \$500,000 program aimed at easing the impact of automation on employees, to be financed by the company and administered by a joint union-management committee.

Three other large firms—Cudahy Packing Co., Hygrade Food Products and John Morrell & Co.—quickly agreed in principle to match the Armour package. The three companies employ about 20,000 workers.

A 10-cent hourly raise negotiated by the Rubber Workers for 24,000 members at Goodyear set the pattern for nearly 60,000 other workers in the country.

Within 24 hours after the Goodyear settlement, U.S. Rubber, Firestone and B. F. Goodrich accepted the 10-cent pattern. The raise comes on top of major pension improvements the union won after lengthy strikes earlier this year.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster hailed the amicable negotiations with the rubber industry and expressed the hope that the agreements "may be of some degree of assistance in bringing about a fair and equitable settlement in the steel industry."

The Armour agreement provides an 8.5-cent increase immediately, of which 2 cents represents early payment of a cost-of-living raise due on Jan. 1, and an additional 6.5 cents in the second year. The contract covers 15,000 workers at 27 plants.

Detroit Asks \$1.25 Floor

The Detroit Common Council has called on Congress to enact the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill which would increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 and extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to 7.6 million more workers.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by the Detroit Council at the request of the Wayne County AFL-CIO, was inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.).

Hospital Workers Organizing in 19 Cities

Wave of Unionization Inspired by '1199' in New York

effort would be made to stop deliveries of medicines, surgical supplies and equipment and other necessary hospital items, Gotbaum said.

The union has organized dietary, laundry, housekeeping and maintenance workers at the struck hospitals and at three others. At two other Chicago hospitals it is recognized as a bargaining agent.

Gotbaum said wages at the two struck institutions were as low as 85 to 95 cents an hour until the union's organizing drive, when they were raised to a \$1 hourly minimum.

When the strike began, both institutions continued in operation, announcing that "volunteers" were filling the strikers' jobs. Gotbaum charged that the hospitals were paying a premium rate of \$1.25 an hour, for the "volunteers."

"The issue is whether the employees through a union can have an honest say in the conditions affecting their work or whether the hospital administration can continually overlook the needs of these employees," said Gotbaum.

lighter side of the record



Payoff

Hearing that a large plant was moving into the neighborhood an enterprising office supply man made plans to secure some business. He got a list of executives and began wining and dining them hoping to get some business in return, but without results. The day before the firm's grand opening he had about given up hope when the phone rang. A company official casually gave a big order to be delivered immediately. This was followed by many successive orders.

After recovering from the shock he made discreet inquiry to learn which move in his elaborate campaign proved the clincher. "We never heard of you," he was told. "We picked your name from the Yellow Pages."

On the Level

By just listening to a bureaucrat or an educator you can tell they're always on the level.

In the parlance of a government official, for example, a committee meeting isn't a meeting. It's "a conference at the committee level."

And a high school, to a professor, is "an educational edifice at the high school level."

Or take a local election. The politico makes it "a recording, at the local level, of the electorate's preferences."

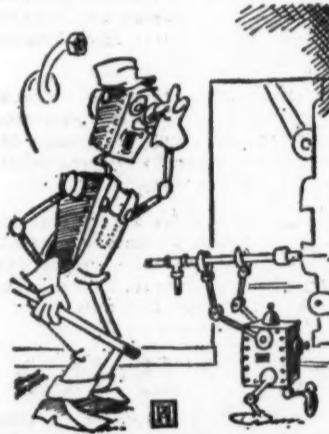
A final examination—we're back on the educational level again—is "a written comprehensive at the student level."

This makes for mighty elegant conversation, but you'll have to admit these characters are wordy at the oral level.

Countdown

Stableman with a bandaged hand explained it in this manner: "Just as I put my hand in a horse's mouth to see how many teeth it had, the darn critter bit my hand to see how many fingers I had."

The Herbs



If TV westerns need modernizing, Pat Kersting of Phoenix, Arizona is the gal to do it!

Terse Report

During last summer's floods in Texas, there were many complaints about the tardiness of a rural mail carrier who delivered in an area near the Sabine River, which overflowed its banks and flooded the countryside. Finally the local postmaster asked the carrier to file a written report in answer to the charges.

This is what he wrote:

"The first day my car got stuck in the mud. The second day my car got washed away in the flood but I saved the letters. The third day my team of mules got drowned, and the fourth day my boat got wedged in the treetops above the public square in front of the courthouse."

Self-Appraisal

His overdressed and over-bearing customer obviously was more intent on trying on every shoe in the store than she was in making a purchase, but the clerk treated her with patient courtesy.

She challenged his every statement regarding the size, quality and style of the numbers he paraded for her inspection. She climaxed this display of arrogant ill-temper by loudly announcing that all the footwear he had shown her was "shoddy, old-styled and overpriced." This elicited the clerk's only protest—a mild and diplomatic defense of the store's good name.

"Well," she proclaimed, arching her eyebrows and quivering her chin: "I suppose I'm just a bothersome old lady who doesn't know anything."

The clerk bowed politely and replied: "In this store, madam, the customer is always right."

Crying Shame

Prison Guard: "I feel sentimental whenever I look at the cell block."

Warden: "How does it affect you?"

Guard: "I get tiers in my eyes."



Who Said That?

Here are some slogans and sayings of men who have made good in their chosen fields:

Orchestra Leader: "I've found that it always pays to face the music."

Divorce Lawyer: "You can't reach the top in a hurry—you've got to get there by decrees."

Red Ink Manufacturer: "There's no business like slow business."

Television Announcer: "You've got to keep plugging away."

Finance Company Executive: "To each his loan."

Texas Millionaire: "Oily to bed and oily to rise."

Private Eye: "Don't try to be a leader, be a follower."

Dairy Farmer: "Cow-operation is the keynote of success."

Passé

A college student majoring in political science objected vehemently to a course in political economy he was required to take.

"That's a useless course," he growled. "Nobody in politics economizes nowadays."

Candid Comment

The father of the teenage girl with a "steady" had at least two night-time chores—winding the clock and putting out the hepatic.

"The only trouble with some of these fine new homes is their location—on the outskirts of your income."

Taking Up the Jar

My wife puts up cherries
And peaches and berries
And beans and tomatoes with glee.
She's a wonderful woman,
With patience, acumen,
Forgiveness. (She puts up with me).

by Kallas

Unionists March to Defend Free U. S. Labor Movement

One hundred and fifteen thousand unionists—including 14,000 members of the Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union—reestablished a great tradition in New York City on Monday, Sept. 7. They demonstrated that Labor Day is labor's holiday—and they gave up a warm, sunny holiday to prove it by marching up Fifth Avenue.

The first Labor Day parade to be held in the nation's biggest city since 1939 also turned out to be the greatest one ever held. For nine solid hours, files of union members marched 20 abreast past the reviewing stand set up in front of the New York Public Library at 41st Street. With banners flying, flags waving and bands playing, they kept nearly half a million spectators enthralled on a day when, by tradition, "nobody stays in town."

Though a good time was had by all, there was a deeper significance to this year's Labor Day celebration in New York and elsewhere in the U.S. and Canada. For, with the entire labor movement facing the heaviest onslaught it has been confronted with since the Thirties, the turnout of workers on labor's holiday drove home a lesson. It reminded everyone—union members and union-busters alike—that the AFL-CIO is composed of *people*—thinking, feeling human beings who are capable of determining for themselves where their best interests lie. And they showed by their voluntary participation in the Labor Day parade that they believe in, support and are ready to defend their unions.

